THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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THIS publication is the *successor* of the late **AMERICAN FARMER,** and is published at the office, at the *N. W. corner of Baltimore and North streets, over the Patriot office*, at TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS *per annum*, if paid within one month from the time of subscribing, or $3 if after that time. All letters to be post paid.

TUESDAY, BALTIMORE: FEBRUARY 13, 1838.

We publish in another part of this day's impression, the very able *address* delivered by Mr. *Ritchie*, on taking the chair at the Editorial Convention recently held in Richmond, Va. and, from a deep sense of the truths it contains, we commend it to the favorable consideration of our readers. The graphic description which he draws of the condition of editorial *cornucopiæ*, generally, is so strikingly just, and so peculiarly so with respect to our own, that it reminds us of an imperious duty which we owe to ourselves, and to those to whom we are under pecuniary obligations, to call upon our patrons to render that justice, which we are sure they have unintentionally withheld from us. We are aware of the difficulties of a monetary nature, which, in their wide spread throughout our country, have prevented many from making their remittances; but after making every proper allowance on this score, circumstances beyond our control, force us to make this appeal.

When we purchased this establishment, we purchased the outstanding debts, and gave a valuable consideration therefor, and thus became the *payers* in fact of the outstanding debts due by its subscribers. In assuming this responsibility, we were influenced by considerations which we are certain if known would be duly appreciated, and find a response in the bosom of every one interested in the well-being of the paper. In looking over the list of subscribers, we saw the great body of them among the respectable planters and farmers of the *middle*, *southern*, and *western* states—among a class of men, who we felt certain were not only disposed, but able to meet the claims respectively against them—and being duly impressed with a desire, so far as in our humble abilities the power lied, to promote the interests of husbandry, we did not hesitate for a moment to take the step we have taken—and influenced still further by a wish to subserve the interests of the cause, we reduced the subscription price of our paper 50 per cent, relying upon the punctuality of its patrons in the *first* place, and *secondly*, in their kindness to aid us in increasing our list, to remunerate us for the voluntary assumption of responsibility and reduction of price. Many, we say with feelings of gratitude, have realized our expectations to the letter—aye, have exceeded them. —But we regret to be compelled to add, that a very large number are our debtors, making an aggregate of debts due us of *several thousand dollars*, and that the *number* of those who owe us one year's subscription, is exceeded by *that* of those who owe us for 2 and 3 years. That this state of things should *not* exist, we are certain our subscribers will admit, and we feel, ourselves, that it *should not*, as we are conscious we have exerted every means within our power to render our paper acceptable as well as useful to the farmer and planter, and if we are to judge from its increase, we may be indulged with the hope, that it is so esteemed by them. Had we the amount due us, it would render our circumstances easy, and place us in a position to increase the sphere of our usefulness. When we reflect that the sums individually due us, are *small*, and can be spared without inconvenience to any, as the *aggregate* is large, and of the first importance to us, we do hope, that each subscriber will forward us by *mail*, *without delay*, the amount respectively due by him. In so doing he will, while he renders us *justice*, place us under obligations of heartfelt *gratitude*.

PROPOSED BOUNTY ON WHEAT, &c.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature of Massachusetts, proposing to grant a bounty of $2 to every person who shall raise 15 bushels of wheat, and 5 cents for every additional bushel raised by such person. The bill further contemplates granting a premium of $100 to such person as shall raise the *largest* quantity of well cleaned wheat in any county in said state.

The entire quantity of wheat raised in the whole state of *Massachusetts* in the year 1830, is stated at 16,000 bushels; whether the quantity has materially increased since that time, we have no present means of ascertaining; but from the solicitude manifested by the above movement in the legislature, we should presume not. We take it for granted that the present measure grows out of the success which has attended the bounty offered in the state of *Maine*, and the existence of that desire, which is the offspring of paternal governments, to watch over and further the interests and happiness of the people. Sensible as Massachusetts is, that no state can be independent, which has to rely upon others for its breadstuffs, she is laudably anxious to offer such incitements to her people, as will secure for her the same exemption from dependence for a supply of the staff of life, as has been brought about by the wise enactments of her neighbor; and let the *cost* be what it may, in *bounties* and *premiums*, she will be more than remunerated by the solid and lasting benefits which will accrue to her.

Should this law obtain the sanction of the legislature, we doubt not its salutary effects will be so striking, as to cause each of the other New England states to follow the example which will thus have been set them, by Maine and Massachusetts. Should they do so, the *wheat* growing states will lose a most important market for their surplus grain, one which, in the present condition of the world,—when Europe is in part, furnishing our markets, and those of all others in want of it, with grain,—will be difficult to be supplied in the hour of need. Seeing then, that there is a probability of being thus deprived of their best customers for one of the great staples of the *middle states*, does it not behoove their *agriculturists* and *legislators*, to look about in advance, for some substitute to take the place of the wheat culture, if not entirely, to such an extent, as will make the blow, come when it may, fall with an easy force? We think prudence would so dictate.

Again—Maine, animated by her successful experiment in behalf of wheat growing, we find by a motion made in the legislature now in session, is disposed to avail herself still further of the benefits of bounties. The committee on agriculture have been directed to consider and report on the expediency of allowing a bounty on *barley* and *rye*. The instructions to the committee contemplate allowing $1 for the first 20 bushels, and 3 cents for each additional bushel, not exceeding one hundred raised by any one individual.

THE LAW OF TRESPASS.

A petition from this county is now before the Legislature of Maryland, making the plundering of orchards, fields, &c., a criminal offence. By the distinction of the old English law, which was heretofore in force in this state, the individual who feloniously took from a fence a rail, could not be punished as a felon, whereas, if he had stolen the same rail when detatched from the fence, he would be liable to be indicted and punished; and the same was the case in regard to other appurtenances of real property. The only remedy in cases in which property was taken which was a part of the *realty*, was an action of trespass, and actions of trespass are not generally of much avail with thieves. The object of the memorial is to abolish these antiquated and foolish distinctions of the common law. So look out ye corn stealing rogues!—*Pol. Exam.*

We think it full time that some wholesome enactments should be made to protect men in their right of property. As the law now stands, it is a mere trespass to go into a man's corn field and take away his entire crop, if the corn be standing on the stalks. If, however, the corn should be pulled, it is an act of *felony*. Now can any one explain the *difference* in the moral enormity of the two offences? In our opinion there is none. —Why then should the law come in with its *fiction* of *realty* to screen the depredator from punishment—full and exemplary punishment? There is no justifiable reason for the distinction; for let the subject be considered in what light it may—morally, both acts are *thefts*, and the injury in both cases are the same to the individual whose property has thus been spirited away. To say, that the law allows of an action of *trespass*, is in so many words a denial of justice; for what do those who thus take away the property of others care for such actions? Nothing. They have no means to indemnify the damage done, and are utterly regardless of the verdict of a jury.

Again, an unprincipled fellow may go and cut down his neighbor's timber, and if caught he may be sued for a *trespass;* but what does this avail the owner for his loss? Nothing, and for the reason assigned. But if the owner shall have cut down this timber, and any one takes it away feloniously, it is a criminal act, and he is punishable as a felon. Now again, we ask, is there any real difference in the two crimes? We answer no, and would ask, why should the law throw a shield around the bad acts of evil doers?

If we were put upon our oath, we would say that for the last two years we have had one-fourth of our entire crops of corn and turnips taken off by these *trespassing* gentry; and it is but a few years since, that Mr. *Daniel Carroll*, of Duddington, who owns four or five hundred acres of land in this vicinity, which was then all in woods, had nearly all the timber cut down by a set of scoundrels, who were so bold and daring as to drive off the individual who was placed there as a guard to prevent such trespasses. This offence was perpetrated in open day light with perfect impunity. We recollect to have heard, at the time, of one fellow who had 40 hands engaged in his unholy work; and as we were then employed in conducting a daily paper, we took occasion to speak through its columns, in terms of deserved indignation at so glaring an act of villainy. The paragraph was so graphically drawn, as to attract the attention of the ruffian, who, as we expected, paid us a visit, accompanied by one of his hands. —It was late at night and we were alone in the office. Upon this occasion the following dialogue ensued:

Trespasser.—I understand there is a very severe paragraph in your paper against me to day.

Editor.—This (taking down the pile and pointing to the paragraph) is probably the article you allude to, and if you have been stealing Mr. Carroll's wood, you *are* the person alluded to.

After reading the article, the trespasser and his accomplice, walked off, the former observing, "I thought I would call and see."

But what did our paragraph avail Mr. Carroll? —Nothing. The law had screened the offender, and he went on reckless of an action of trespass, for he knew he had nothing to lose.

LAND MEASURE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29, 1838.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener:

DEAR SIR—Giving you all possible credit for the industry and zeal you display in conducting your journal, you must permit me to state, that your several tables, which have appeared in the past and current volume, shewing the acreable product of *corn* and *roots*, do not appear to me to be founded on correct principles—at all events, after many trials, I never could get any of them to agree with my calculations. Figures you know are stubborn things, and do not *lie*, unless erroneously stated. Now being a young farmer, and, therefore, full of zeal, perhaps more so than of knowledge—as your tables have severally appeared, I have regularly went to work—as Jack Downing would say—to figure them out, and in no one instance was I successful. I have always understood that 70 square yards made an acre, and as 70 x 70, and its product being multiplied by 9, (the number of feet in a squre yard,) gives us 44,100 square feet in an acre. With these *data*, I have sweated and toiled, but to no effect. Now, sir, will you be so good as to tell me upon what principles, or by what rules, your tables have been formed, and I ask this the more boldly, as I am confident there are many others of your subscribers, who have, like myself, been bothered and pestered by the tables to which I have alluded.

Believe me yours, very sincerely,

"A MARYLAND SUBSCRIBER."

We comply, with the utmost cheerfulness, with the request of our correspondent, and to save the multiplication of words, would observe, that he did not use the *right key*, or he would have found no difficulty in unlocking our tables. He is utterly at fault in supposing that 70 square yards make an acre—and if he were ever so correct, he is equally at fault, in multiplying the number of square yards by itself, and afterwards by the number of feet in a square yard, to reduce it to square feet; as in so doing, he converts the *square* yards into *yards square*, thus making 70 square yards just 69 times *more* than it really is. *If* 70 square yards really were an acre, all that he would have to do to reduce it into square feet, would be to multiply that number by the number of square feet in a yard, to wit, by 9, and he would have had the number of square feet in an acre. A little reflection will satisfy our correspondent of the justness of our views. We will illustrate it by a familiar example. If we wanted to know how many feet there are in 21 yards, *long* measure, we certainly would not multiply 21 by itself, and then by 3, the number of feet in a yard, to ascertain the number of feet that number of yards contained; and yet, we might do *so* with the same propriety as though they were of *square* measure; for if, of the latter, the principle would not at all be changed; as, in either case, the rule of reduction, is the *peculiar measure* applicable to the one or the other. If *square* measure, its *multiplicand* is 9, that being the square of 3, the number of feet in a yard of *long* measure, and it requiring its *triplicate* to make the *square*. If *long* measure, the multiplicand would be 3, because that number of feet comprises the yard. Seventy square yards when properly brought into square feet, is but 70 x 9=630 feet, whereas it takes, as we shall shew, 43,560 square feet to make an acre, as per example —9 square feet make 1 yard; 30¼ square yards 1 rod, and 160 square rods 1 acre.

Example.

¼)160 No. of square rods in an acre
30¼ No. of square yards in 1 rod

4800
40

4840 No. of square yards in an acre
9 No. of square feet in a yard

43,560 No. of square feet in an acre.

Having thus, as we trust, satisfactorily convinced our correspondent, that he is in the *wrong*,

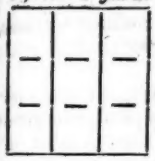
we shall close the subject, by appending a table, which we hope will be found of interest to agriculturists generally, and to our correspondent among them; because we know from experience, that there is nothing which sooner escapes the recollection of men, than those tables they may have learned at school; frequent practice being absolutely necessary to retain them, and *that*, we are sure, but few have after they come to mingle in the busy and absorbing scenes of life.

LAND OR SQUARE MEASURE.

Square measure is used in measuring land, and any other thing, where *length* and breadth are considered. The denominations are *miles*, acres, roods; perches, *yards*, *feet* and *inches*.

Three feet in length make a *yard* in *long* measure; but it requires 3 feet in *length*, and 3 feet in *breadth* to make a yard in *square* measure; 3 feet in length and 1 foot wide make 3 square feet; 3 feet in length and 2 feet wide make 6 square feet; 3 feet in length and 3 feet wide make 9 square feet; this will clearly appear from the annexed figure.

3 *feet*=1 *yard*.



It is plain also, that a square foot, that is, a square 12 inches in *length* and 12 inches in *breadth*, must contain 12 x 12 —144 square inches.

Having laid down these premises, we subjoin the table which follows, and which we think will be highly, useful and therefore acceptable to most readers.

TABLE.

144 square inches—12 x 12, that is, 12 inches in length and 12 in. in breadth make 1 sq. foot
9 square feet—3 x 3; that is, 3 feet in length and 3 in breadth, make 1 sq. yard
30¼ square yards—5½ x 5½, or 272¼ square feet —16½ x 16½, make 1 sq. rod, perch or pole
40 square rods, make 1 rood
4 rods, or 160 square rods, make 1 acre
640 acres, make 1 square mile

NOTE—*Gunter's* chain, used in measuring land, is 4 rods in length. It consists of 100 links, each link being 7 92-100 inches in length; 25 links make 1 rod, *long* measure, and 625 links make 1 *square rod*.

While we have the subject of land measure under consideration, it may not be out of place to prescribe a simple method by which farmers may measure their fields where the form is either a *square*, or an *oblong* square, and we shall do this without indulging in technicals, which might serve rather to confuse than edify. If a *perfect* square, multiply the length by the breadth, and divide by 160. If an oblong square, and the one end wider than the other, measure the base, then the two ends of the square, add the two latter together, divide by 2, multiply the result by that of the base, then divide by 160. The remainder in each case, the ground being measured by a perch, will be perches. Those who may have grubbing, reaping, mowing or planting done by the acre, will find this rule serviceable.

CARROTS FOR HORSES—In answer to the inquiry as to the manner of feeding carrots to horses, we reply, that nothing more is necessary than to wash the roots clean and cut them up, sprinkling a little salt over them. Given raw in this way, they are eaten with avidity by the horse. A peck, three time times a day, at a meal, will keep him in as good order as three gallons of oats or corn a day.

For the Farmer and Gardner.

SOIL AND LOCATION FOR PLANTING TREES CONSIDERED.

Apprehending that many persons who purchase trees are not acquainted with the soil and location, naturally the best adapted to each particular species of trees or shrubs, and some trees, it has happened that for want of this knowledge, trees that I have carefully cultivated for years, on being ordered, which were carefully dug and packed, have died because not planted in a soil suited to their nature.

I therefore propose to state what in my humble opinion, would be useful to some of my customers on the above subject.

To enable us to form a correct judgment on such subjects, we ought to study nature's works; some sorts of trees (but it is the fewest number) thrive best on a stiff white clay, many others on upland, mellow loam, and other trees and shrubs will hardly grow at all, unless on wet or moist land, and some grow best on sandy land.

An hour's ride through our woods, by a person of common observation, will him at once convince of the way nature works; the White Oak abounds in stiff white clay, the Walnut, Poplar, Hickory, Dogwood and Yellow Locust are found flourishing on the upland mellow loam—but on all wet ground or damp situations, we find the Maple, Magnolia, Willow, Black Alder, Burch, Winterberry, &c., not because those trees are planted where they are found, the winged seed of some of them are carried by the wind a long distance, but they will not grow unless they light on the sort of soil congenial to their growth, which to me is very instructive, shewing the necessity of planting each sort of trees on ground suited to their nature as near as we can; however, there are very many species of trees not so particular, but ground may be improved to suit them. The greatest number of trees grow best on a deep open free mellow loam, which is the best for most of fruit trees—our climate is rather warm for the Pear and Goosberry. To obviate the blight of the first and the smut of the last, select the coolest soil and exposure, made rich, particularly for the last—and it has been highly recommended, and I think with good reason to cover the ground around these trees and shrubs, to protect them from the summer's drought and heat, with stone, rotten wood or board.

The European Cherry does best on high granite land, but not so well on lime stone or low bottom land. The Peach will thrive on all sorts of land (except a stiff white clay, or swamp,) if high and wavey, but delights in a rich sandy loam. But plant the Willow, Maple, Magnolia, and such trees in damp situations, or where the rain or other water can be led to their roots occasionally.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Sen.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF VINE CULTURE. No. II.

It will doubtless appear somewhat awkward to offer the second number of an Essay after the lapse of more than a year; for on examination of the past numbers of the Farmer and Gardener, I find the first number on the above subject, in No. 24, of Vol. 3d, under date of Oct. 11, 1836. —My apology for so long a delay, without adverting to particulars, is, that some unexpected occurrence prevented the continuation of the subject at the time—and afterwards great press of business diverted my attention from resuming it.

About the above named period, thinking it advisable not to let what I conceived the great advantages of a new system of grape culture in our country, stand for credence abroad on my own declarations merely, I applied to some of my intelligent acquaintances that were familiar with my establishment for a certificate, who gave me one accordingly. And being reminded lately, by my friend Mr. Roberts, that some of his readers had intimated a wish that I should redeem my pledge of unfolding the "American system," I concluded to take the said certificate without the delay of obtaining a new one, and after it was introduced, as giving a general outline of the "System," to add such observations as might tend to throw the additional light of the result of experiments till the present time.

The following is a copy of the certificate:

"*Brinkleyville, Halifax Co., N. C.* }
October 12, 1836. }

"It is hereby certified, that we have frequently visited the vineyards and nurseries of our neighbor Sidney Weller, and that we, in common, with other visitants can testify to the very flourishing condition of all. The vines are doubtless of the choicest kinds cultivated in our country; such as the Isabella, Catawba, Scuppernong, American, Madeiras, &c.; and some of native growth first brought under regular cultivation by Mr. Weller. One of these in particular, the Halifax, (so called because a native of this county,) we consider a grape of very superior order, and that it need only to be generally known to have a place in all American vineyards, and choice selections for grape fruit. The vine is of very luxurious growth on any ordinary soil; a sure and abundant bearer; fruit large and fine flavored, and never rots. In short this grape is excellent either for table use or wine

"Mr. Weller's mode of cultivating vines is somewhat peculiar. It is briefly this;—to pluck off the laterals, and trim in season of growth; so as to give immediate vigour to the main stem or stems, in not suffering branches to expand till a

or 8 feet high. The length of the vine is not checked, but at the above height is suffered to extend itself far and wide. After the vine is trained to a stake, or generally after the second year, cut cedar or sassafras saplings, with upper limbs untrimmed, succeeds; and next, posts and scaffolding. Round stakes of different sizes, sharpened, and used in a wet state of the ground, greatly abridges the labor of inserting the supports of the vines, or the stakes, saplings, or posts.

"Elm bark, obtained in the spring, and at any time fitted for use by soaking, is found the most convenient and durable for ties.

"The uncommon forwardness of his vineyards, for the time planted, and their abundant fruitfulness, convince all visitants of the great advantages of what Mr. Weller calls the "*American* System of Vine Culture." The present season, there were seen in parts of his vineyards, Scuppernong, Halifax, Isabella, Catawba, and other kind of vines of last year's planting, from small rooted ones, or those of about 16 months cultivation, extending above stakes 8 and 10 feet high, and bearing severally, 20, 30, 40, or more clusters of fine ripe grapes. And vines of longer standing, in other places of corresponding size and bearing.

Mr. Weller's nurseries (yet young or of recent rearing) are of variously selected and choice kinds of fruit. But his New Chinese Mulberry trees particularly, attract attention. Some of these are of quite large size, considering the time planted; and all of luxuriant growth and beautiful appearance. We would here add, that independent of the great superiority of Morus Multicaulis for silk, it makes the most pleasant shade, and finest appearance as an ornamental tree of moderate size.

EATON PULLEN,
FRANK HAWKINS,
JAMES A. CHEEK,
HENRY M. PURNELL,
BENJAMIN JOHNSON,
TIPPO S. BROWNLOW,
ROBERT VINSON."

A more flattering testimony could doubtless be obtained of the above signed; others of the numerous visitants, called at my establishment in time of last vintage, and saw the further developement of the "American System." But I trust the above will be considered to answer as well the purpose of evidence.

The certificate quoted details some particulars of what I may call the middle part or period of conducting the *system* recommended. Particulars of the first and concluding parts of conducting it, I wish to detail ere long in the columns of the Farmer and Gardener. But I perceive my limits in this number forbid other than a few concluding observations. Every system of farming in general, or any particular branch of culture must be considered *unique*, or consisting of parts or particulars; any of which neglected, or erroneously conducted may thwart or disconcert the whole plan. Hence the prejudice often rising against *book farming* and any *new objects* of agriculture. Directions for conducting new pursuits of culture are often imperfectly detailed, and as often perhaps misunderstood or neglected, when fully given. And it is yet for me to find any excellent pursuit or attainment among men, pertaining to Agriculture, the first and greatest of arts; or others, that has not obstacles to conquer, or difficulties to surmount, by care and industry from the commencement to the consummation. It is not for those that would avoid the miserable *ennui* or listlessness of the *idle*, and would be happy in the laudable active pursuits of human life to forego care and labor; but to apply them to the best advantage, and to the most worthy objects. And what object more worthy an *American*, we ask, than that of making a very profitable business of helping to free his country of a foreign drain of millions for adulterated wines, and of introducing instead thereof, pure native juices of the grape; and thereby abating the dreadfully destructive vice of intoxication?

As future themes I propose to treat of the planting of an American vineyard to the best advantage—of the plan of *laying by a vineyard*, (as they say in the *South* of the last working of corn) that is, after the vines are too large to cultivate among them, to cover the ground over thick with leaves, pine, straw or boughs or other litter, instead of ploughing or hoeing among them any more; and lastly, of gathering the grapes and making the wine. Another theme I propose to introduce, is that of naming the choicest kind of vines, and instituting a comparison between them, so far as they have come under my observation and experience.

SIDNEY WELLER.

Brinkleyville, Halifax co., N. C. Jan. 27, 1838.

We have thought it would do a service to the cause of careful and liberal cultivation to republish the Treatise of George Adams, first published in London in the year 1816. It was called a new system of Agriculture, for which the inventor obtained Letters Patent from the Crown; and his books were sold at one guinea per piece. He aims to show the extraordinary amount of produce which can be obtained from a single acre of land under a proper system of cultivation, and manuring. He maintains that its productive capacity is equal to the keeping of 24 Neat Cattle or 240 Sheep through the year. We deem it a great piece of extravagance and romance; and we publish it with no view to endorse its statements; but with a particular view to draw attention to one great matter, the maximum product to which land can be forced; and profitably forced. This is a great inquiry. The actual amount, which can be obtained from a single acre under all the cultivation, and the best cultivation, which can be given to it, is most certainly not yet reached; this treatise will show that with us it has scarcely been imagined. The question whether there is among us occasion or encouragement for such cultivation as we here speak of is another matter. Our own mind is fully made up; that there is not a more liberal or better paymaster than the earth; and that the intelligent, skilful, and faithful application of labor is no where better rewarded than in agriculture.

A NEW SYSTEM OF AGRICULUTURE AND FEEDING STOCK.

BY GEO. ADAMS.

PREFACE.—It is not the intention of the author of this work, to engross the time of the candid reader with a long preface; but to give his opinion as concisely as possible of a "New System of Agriculture;" the most important subject, next to religion, that can occupy the minds of Englishmen. Trade and mechanics, though in a flourishing state, would soon fail, were it not for the support which they receieve from Agriculture. To this subject, many learned and opulent gentlemen have of late years, much to their credit, turned their thoughts, and employed much of their time with a view to its improvement; hoping thereby to reduce the high price of every necessary of life; a consideration the more momentous at this time, when the ports that used to supply us with many needful articles are shut against us. Every one who is well disposed to his country, will give all possible encouragement to Agriculture, if, indeed he be convinced that our national stability depends more upon our own resources than any foreign aid.

The reader needs not to be informed that many of the first characters in the kingdom deserve the highest praise for the assiduity they have shown in the improvement of the breed of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. They have, by their unwearied exertions, convinced the world, that they cordially adopted the sentiment of the celebrated Roman Orator, who declared, that "Of all the means by which any thing is acquired, there is nothing better, nothing more liberal, nothing pleasanter, nothing more worthy of a freeman than Agriculture."

The Author has been a practical Farmer for the last twenty-six years, and has paid great attention to the different cultivation of land in most of the counties in England; and he assures the reader, that the following Treatise is the result of his *own* practical knowledge, without any relation to the opinions of any other writer on the subject.

The Author is convinced by experience, that in the general way of feeding stock in this kingdom, there is a waste of at least three parts of the manure that is used, and of as great a proportion of the produce of grazing land. He hopes he shall be able to prove, that by adopting the rules laid down in the following pages, three times more stock may be kept and fed upon the land employed for that purpose, than are now kept upon it; and that, consequently, two thirds of the land usually appropriated for cattle might be used for the growth of corn. By which means, it is obvious we should be less dependent on foreign markets.

Great encouragement has of late been given to the growth of fine wool (which we can produce equal to Merino;) but let it be remembered, that if we grow enough of fine wool for our consumption without importation, we shall not be able to raise enough of coarse wool for our staple manufacture, unless we augment our *keep* for an increased number of sheep equivalent to the demand for both sorts of wool. The Author, therefore, proceeds to state the New System of Agriculture, by which he proposes to improve the land, raise more *keep*, and feed more stock, at less expense than has hitherto been attempted by any other person.

A NEW SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE, &c.—Every experienced farmer will allow, that a great deal of *keep* is wasted by any sink of stock, and particu-

larly by cattle and sheep in a wet season, especially in those counties where the land is naturally wet. I am convinced, that by the present mode of feeding stock, three parts of the *keep* is lost.—Every beast and sheep has six ways of destroying its *keep*; and it is well known, that to be kept in a thriving state cattle should have a sufficient quantity of food to satisfy their wants in a short time, because they fatten quicker by lying much at rest. In some parts of the kingdom, particularly near London, many persons adopt the economical plan of mowing their grass and taking it to the house. This method is a great saving to the *keep*, for as I have just observed, there are six ways by which beast and sheep destroy their *keep*, (viz.) by eating, walking, dunging, staling, lying down, and breathing upon it. To prevent these and other inconveniences, I would recommend all feeding stock to be kept in moveable houses, upon grass seeds, clover, cinquefoil, la lucerne, or any other luxuriant *keep*. These should be mown, and regularly given in sufficient quantities to the stock; by which means, not only four times the quantity of *keep* will be produced on the same land, but an opportunity will be afforded of properly disposing of the manure, made by the stock in feeding.—This is a very important consideration. I have no doubt, that upon the usual plan of feeding stock, three parts of their manure is wasted, if not entirely lost. For in or near most grazing lands there are brooks, rivers, or fords of waters. Now in the summer time, the cattle, after they have eaten enough, will get into the water and stand there the greatest part of the day; consequently the urine and dung which they void during that time will be entirely lost. And as it is well known, that nothing is more offensive to a beast than its own excrements, it is evident, that the *keep* is destroyed upon those parts of the pasture where the stock may chance to leave their dung or urine.—Again, in those lands where there is no water, the flocks and herds will be seen under the shade of spreading trees or hedges to avoid being tormented by the flies, and thus their manure will be deposited where it is least wanted, and unnecessarily wasted.

There is still another way by which the *keep* is often much injured; and that is, by the cows running about when they are bulling, and treading it so much as to occasion considerable waste. And besides the breaking of hedges by the bull, which frequently happens where there is a feeding stock of cows, accidents often befal the cows in a thriving state, causing them prematurely to slip their calves, to the great loss of the proprietor. Now upon my new plan, all these inconveniences are avoided, and to a certainty much more stock will be fed than in the usual method.

I have given a plan and dimensions for housing, both for beast and sheep; which will be found the best method of saving the manure and enabling the farmer to spread it upon the land that most needs it. How often is it seen in the spring, that a good piece of grass is so wet that the stock cannot be turned into it without considerable loss, and at the same time starving for want of proper *keep*. Now a single trial is sufficient to prove, that the produce of one acre of land given in the manner I have described, will keep three times more stock than if the stock were turned into the pasture. It must be clear, then, that the better the crop, the greater is the waste in the usual way of feeding cattle; and that it is in vain getting a good crop if a farmer do not make the best use of it.

The method I have pointed out will be of general utility, being suitable to every county and every climate. The grand object is to shelter the stock from the inclemency of the seasons. Let any man notice how any kind of stock will endeavor to get shelter during a storm, and to find a shade from the sultry heat; and he will at once be convinced that it is congenial to their nature to screen themselves from the extremes both of heat and cold; that swampy and wet lands, or keen gravelly or rye land soils are equally injurious to them.

There are doubtless, many farmers, who neither understand the most suitable method of cultivating their lands, nor how to make the best use of the crops they produce. It is, therefore, my present intention, to point out how considerably more produce from the earth may be raised by my New System of Agriculture, than by any former method of tillage. It will only be necessary to state the proper method of cultivating a single acre of land, as the principle will of course apply to any number of acres which a farmer may choose to till upon my plan.

By pursuing the following directions, a single acre of land will produce a crop sufficient to feed in one year 24 beasts or 240 sheep.

DIRECTIONS.—In September, or sooner, let your land be well manured, and properly ploughed so as to raise a good deal of fine mould; then plant one third of an acre of the land with the large sort of early cabbage plant, viz. the late York, or Sugar-loaf; one third more in February or March with the same sort of cabbage plants; and the remaining third of the acre in February or March with the Ox, or Drumheaded cabbage plant. If the land be good, I would recommend that the plants should be set in rows three feet wide and two feet between each plant, that is, three plants in every square yard. Upon this plan, an acre of ground will require 14,520 plants, reckoning five score to the hundred; but if the land be poor, it will be advisable to set the plants thicker proportionably, according to the grower's judgment of the quality of his land. By the beginning of June, the first crop of cabbages will be in perfection.—Then put either six beasts or sixty sheep, in the manner here directed, according to the plan of the moveable houses herein annexed, either for cattle or sheep. Let the cabbages and leaves be carefully cut off, leaving the cabbage stalks cut across at the top to grow again. The cabbages upon good land may be expected to average 15 lb. apiece, which will be upon the acre 217,800 lb. or 108 ton, 18 cwt. at five score to the cwt. Allow to each beast or ten sheep, 13 1-3 cabbages and 1 1-4 lb. over, or 200 lb. every day and night, which will be 1200 lb. a day and night for six beasts or sixty sheep; in eighty-four days or twelve weeks these will be fat. Then put up six other beasts or sixty more sheep, which will fatten in the same time and manner, viz. at the end of the half year. Eighty cabbages will have been consumed daily, amounting to 14,520 cabbages, just the number planted upon the acre; which, taken at 15 lb. apiece, amounts to 108 ton 18 cwt. at five score to cwt. so that the feed of twelve beasts or 120 sheep stands as under:

Days.	Weeks.	Cabbages.	lb.	T. C. lb.
For 84	or 12	6718	at 15 apiece	50 8 0
— 84	or 12	6718	at 15 ——	50 8 0
— 13 1-2	or 2	1084	at 15 ——	8 2 0
181 1-2	26	14520	45	108 18 0

As soon as you begin to clear off a few rows of cabbages after the 1st of June, spread the dung and urine carefully over the ground, leaving all the cabbage stalks, which will soon sprout again; then with a small caff or hoe, kibble the ground regularly over so as to cover the manure, and sow turnip seed amongst your cabbage stalks as you clear off the cabbages, and continue to do so till you have gone all over the ground the first time. About the 1st of November you will have another crop of *keep* as good as the first; and then as you clear off all the cabbage sprouts and turnips, you must again properly apply your manure all over the land as before; which is now either to be ploughed or dug, and planted as at first. Thus you will have a regular succession of good *keep*; and if the winter's produce be what may be expected from good management, the same acre of land will feed in one year 24 beasts, or 230 sheep. This, like all other crops, will of course vary with the season; but if the weight here mentioned be produced, the number of cattle above stated will hardly get through it. In case of a failure in the winter, a little hay or corn may be given to supply the deficiency.

I shall conclude my remarks with giving an estimate of the respective expenses attendant on the cultivation of the land, and the erection of suitable buildings: I shall also give a calculation, known to few, of the weekly increase of a beast or sheep, from a certain quantity of nutritious food. As I have reason to believe that this is the first calculation of the kind ever offered to the public, I trust it will not be unworthy of general attention.

I would recommend the houses built for the cattle to be 10 feet long and 5 feet high, with a large trough or manger to hold both meat and water, which are to be given occasionally at two folding doors made for that purpose to open in the front. The bottom to be not very closely laid, in which some holes are to be bored for the urine to run through from under the beast. A fall from the fore to the hind part of about three inches, may be made by putting into the sloats at the fore part near the top of the sills, and near the bottom at the hind part. The houses are to run upon four cast iron wheels, with iron axletrees. The wheels should be eighteen inches high and two inches wide in the strake; and each house is to stand upon a cast iron railway of about half an inch thick, two and a half inches wide, turning up half an inch on each side. By having two spare cast iron railways, each about six feet long, the houses may easily be removed from place to place by alternately laying down one railway and taking up another.

The sheep houses, when the land is wet, and it is necessary to keep them on lands or ridges, should be made five feet by five feet in the clear; three feet high in front, and two and a half feet high at the back part. They are to be covered with leather-edged boards, by which means there will be a sufficient fall on the roof to shoot off

the wet. Any common timber will do for the sills, sloats, uprights, and wall plates, but the top nd bottom should be good; the latter being made convenient for carrying off the urine, that the sheep may lie dry. All the sides and cratch may be made with small round sticks. The cratch is to be made in the door at front; and from the framework of the doors some boards to outspeech as they go upwards. A light falling door is to be made at the top for putting in the meat. This machine, which will hold four sheep, is also to run upon iron wheels and railways. But for lands that are drier and commonly worked level I would recommend the sheep houses to be made five feet; the roof to fall with folding door, and to have a cratch, &c. &c. as the other sort. A machine of this size will hold twelve sheep, and may easily be removed from one place to another. I have made another house, quite close at the bottom, so as to fall six inches at the hind part, with a trough behind to catch all the dung and urine, which are to be mixed and put upon the land in a liquid state: this is best calculated for ewe sheep. Every person upon trial will soon find the good effects of manure thus properly applied. I am convinced, that in many instances land is improved by bearing crops, and will be enriched by this method, always producing fresh and regular *keep* for the stock.

As ten small sheep will eat as much meat as one beast of a small size, so ten large sheep will consume as much as one large beast, and will gain proportionably nearly the same in weight, with equal quantities of food.

There is a regular proportion between a given number of beasts and sheep, let the price of the markets be as it may, as it will be seen by the following statement:

1 cow, at 5 score per quarter, the whole weighing 20 score, or 400 lb.	is equal to	10 sheep, which at 10 lb. per quarter, will weigh 20 score, or 400 lb.
1 cow, 7 score 10 lb. per quarter will be 600 lb.	equal to	10 sheep, at 15 lb. per quarter, weighing in the whole 600 lb.
1 beast, 10 score per quarter, will be 800 lb.	equal to	10 sheep, at 20 lb. per quarter or 800 lb.
So if 1 fresh cow, 5 score per quarter, cost £10,		10 sheep, at 10 lb. per quarter, will cost £10.
Or if 1 cow, 7 score 10 lb. per quarter cost £15; or 1 beast 10 score per quarter, cost £20,		10 sheep at 15 lb. per quarter, will cost £15, and 10 sheep at 20 lb. per quarter, will cost £20.

The proportion of sheep to the number of beasts which any land properly managed will fatten is as ten to one; that is, for every single beast, ten sheep; or for ten beasts, one hundred sheep, and so on.

According to my calculations, one acre of land properly managed, will feed 24 beasts or 240 sheep, in one year. Now supposing we allow for each beast or ten sheep 200 lb. of good wholesome nutritious food in a day and night; and that each beast or ten sheep get only four pounds in weight in that time; this will be an increase of 28 lb. a week, or 16 score 16 lb. in 84 days or 12 weeks, the time I allow for feeding. Allowing, then, an average profit of expence per lb. each beast or ten sheep will produce a clear profit of £8. 8*s*. Total profit of 24 beasts or 240 sheep will be £201 12*s*.

The expense of cultivating an acre of land will be as follows:

	£.	*s*.	*d*.
Rent of one acre of land,	2	5	0
Tithe of ditto,	0	15	0
Ploughing and dibbling,	2	0	0
Taxes,	0	10	0
Plants, turnip seed, and planting,	10	10	0
Labour and looking after the stock,	10	10	0
Allowance for lime,	2	0	0
Allowance for the houses, which may cost £10, but which will last five years; yearly average, therefore,	2	0	0
	£.	*s*.	*d*.
Interest for use of buildings,	0	10	0
For hay, in case of bad weather in the winter to prevent getting in the usual feed,	6	0	0
	37	0	0
From the profits of one acre of land,	201	12	0
Deduct total expenses as above,	37	0	0
Leaves a possible gain of	164	12	0

As I have made a moderate calculatiou of profit and a very handsome allowance for rent and other expenses, every unprejudiced reader must be convinced of the advantages of this New System of Agriculture. Not that I mean to say that every acre of land will produce the same weight of *keep;* for it is readily admitted that there is a very great difference in the fertility of soils; but I will affirm that much depends upon management, and that the System now proposed will be found upon trial vastly superior to any other ever yet acted upon. Even this plan is, doubtless, capable of improvement, and it will give me great satisfaction hereafter to see it improved by any gentleman who may pay due attention to it.

It will be a great consolation to me, if by this information I have been in any measure able to serve my country; but I naturally hope, nevertheless, to receive some remuneration for the great anxiety, trouble, and expense to which I have been subjected by actual experiment to reduce my theory to practice. I am persuaded that my plan will not only produce greater crops than any other System, but also with greater certainty render different kinds of lands more fertile than any other method of cultivation.

For this discvvery, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant me his letters patent; which patent was attended with very considerable expense. I will give every encouragement to all well-disposed persons who wish to raise plenty to supply the wants of their fellow creatures, by means of the portable houses, for which I have obtained the patent.

If stalls be fixed at any part of an acre of land, the expense of carrying the *keep* and properly disposing of the manure made by the stock, will at a moderate calculation amount to £15 per acre per annum, besides the injury done to the land thereby in a wet season. I will therefore permit any person to work any number of portable beast houses, upon the following terms, viz: for every such house not holding more than one beast at a time, 10*s*. per annum; and for every portable sheep cot not holding more than five sheep at a time, 5*s*. per annum; and for every such cot holding not more than ten sheep at a time, 10*s*. per annum, and *so* in proportion for any greater number of sheep each cot may contain. And I hereby give notice that all such portable houses shall have fixed upon them, a plate with the following inscription, "*Adams' patent portable beast houses and sheep cots,*" which shall be signed only by the patentee. An agent will immediately be appointed in every county town, to grant the proper certificates (signed only by the patentee) to any person requiring and paying for the same; and likewise to sell the proper plates to be affixed to each house or cot, specifying the number of beasts or sheep allowed by the patentee's certificate.

The late Editorial Convention in Virginia, adopted some very good rules. The following opening address was delivered by the President.

MR. RITCHIE'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen—I thank you for the honor you have done me; though I am not vain enough to ascribe this distinction to any thing else than my years. I have long passed for the "veteran," and by courtesy for the "venerable" Editor of the Enquirer—and although the epithet might have been given to me long before I deserved it, yet I am sensible that years are giving me some title to it, and that every day is only calculated to confirm it. I am sure, that none of you, gentlemen, will envy me the advantage of my years, or the pretensions they may give me to the honors of this chair.

But with all my experience, I have acquired but little knowledge of Parliamentary law. Fortunately I shall have but little occasion for it. Our Convention is too small to encourage the vehemence of debate. No long or violent discussions are likely to disturb the order of our proceedings—and I may safely trust to that spirit of harmony for which you know our caste has been so long and so justly celebrated, for our protection against disorder.

We have assembled here, gentlemen, under the hope of improving the character and condition of the important profession of which we are members. The press is indeed the 'Great Magician' of the age. Wherever it is established, it is diffusing light all around it. It is promoting the progress of every art. It is extending the sphere of every science. In our own country, it is a necessary agent—and if properly conducted it would be an inestimable instrument. How can a free government be wisely administered without it? How can a free people acquire that knowledge of facts and of characters, which is so necessary to the proper selections of their agents? A republican government presupposes indeed, that the people can govern themselves—and how can a people continue free, unless they are enlightened? The press is the great instrument of information. It is indeed an essential part of the composition of a free society, which is scattered over so exten-

sive a territory as that of the U. S. The fact verifies the theory. Scarcely do we settle a village in the "far west," scarcely have we erected an inn, a blacksmith shop, and a store, before our inquisitive countrymen begin to think of a press. It has been pronounced, "The art preservative of all arts." So familiar are we with its value, that we almost wonder how the ancients could have got along without it.

But, sirs, the Press is generally of more benefit to others than it is to its own conductors. No profession is more irksome or laborious. None imposes such serious sacrifices as this does upon the conscientious editor. His labors are "still beginning, never ending." He is constantly rolling the stone of Sisyphus up the mountain; and it is forever rolling back upon him. He is toiling day and night. He is literally a prisoner in his own castle. Exercise and fresh air are too frequently denied him. You, who know "the secrets of your prison house," can only know what exertions it requires, and what privations it imposes upon you. You know, for you only have seen and felt it, to what cares both of body and mind, he is subjected—how tedious are his vigils; how anxiously he sits by his solitary fire, in the depth of the night, listening for the returning footsteps of the poor Devil who is bringing him the proofs of the manuscript which with the spider's ingenuity, he had been compelled to spin out of his own brain.

And where is the compensation which he reaps for so many sacrifices and services—for so severe and laborious an exercise, of so important a profession? You must have been more fortunate, gentlemen, than I have been, if you have acquired the treasures of Crœsus, or the purse of Fortunatus. I have served as long an apprenticeship as any of you; but I can lay claim to no such acquisition. We are rich only in our Ledgers. We never are—"but always to be blessed." We are the martyrs to that expanded system of indiscriminate credit, which has overspread our country—but no other class of society has suffered as much by it as we have. Our Cornucopias are filled; but not with gold and siver, nor even with bank notes, but with our subscriber's bills—it is time for us to change the system and correct the evil. This is one of the present objects, for which we have convened here to-day. We must adopt some measures to prevent the multiplication, or promote the collection of the debts with which our offices have been so sorely taxed. We must do that justice to ourselves, which so many others refuse to us. We have not met here, ghentlemen, to combine against society, by raising our wages, but to compare our respective situations, to examine the evils under which we are all laboring, to devise some measures of relief, to advise each other, and to come to some arrangements for the collection of our debts.

But this is not all, gentlemen—nor is it the most important duty which we have to perform. The press is not only useful to society, but it should be profitable to its conductors, and may I not add, that it should be honorable to its conductors. It should be a source both of fortune and of distinction It is so in Europe. In Paris, whose journals cannot compare with our own, either in dimension, in ability, or in independence, some of her principal journalists are among the highest dignitaries of the Government. The Press is indeed a passport to power.

The profession is rising in England, not only in emolument, but in dignity. One of the most distinguished journals in the world is the "Examiner" of London, and you may recollect in the last July No. of the "Edinburg Review," that the high character of its editor, Mr. Fonblanque, has obtained for him the honor of a long and complimentary article in the first Periodical of the age. The Reviewer pronounces "his style to be clear as Swift's, and sometimes as graceful as Addison's, whilst it is more figurative in expression, and much richer in anecdote and allusion."*

And why is it, gentlemen, that our profession does not occupy that station in society to which it is entitled? Let us not disguise the fact. It is our own fault. No maxim is more true, than that he who would have the respect of others, must show that he respects himself. We have descended to abuse each other in a manner that has lost the respect of the world. We misrepresent each other's motives—we heap opprobious epithets upon each other's heads—we do not recollect that violence is not energy, and that virulence is any thing but dignity. How can we expect to be treated as gentlemen, if we do not conduct ourselves as gentlemen? Each one says indeed, that is not his fault. He tries to justify himself by pleading self-defence. But whosoever be the fault, the effect is undeniable, that in this eternal warfare of attack and of recrimination, the press has lost much of its dignity, and much of that moral influence which it would have a right to claim, and would unquestionably command, in a free and enlightened country. The mischief does not stop here. The licentiousness of the press insensibly lowers the tone of private manners, and infects the character of our public councils. In this respect, therefore, the interests of society, as well as the reputation of its conductors, demand a thorough reform.

This is, gentlemen, another of the great objects for which we have convened together, and I am sure there is no well-regulated mind in this assembly which will not heartily co-operate in all the measures which may be necessary to improve and elevate the tone of the press.

You will probably have other subjects before you. Be assured, gentlemen, that I will spare no effort to facilitate the business of the Convention. I trust sincerely, that we shall part in the same harmony in which we have met.

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*Among the laborers in the literary vineyard, there are none, whom as a class, it is more desirable to raise by due sympathy and favor, from obscurity and discontent of a life of neglected literary adventure, than those who devote their talent to the service of the press. Good feeling and good policy are equally violated by an opposite course. The evil of which the fastidious, and people who are far from being so, complain is, that newspapers are frequently wanting in the self respect, good faith, and courtesy which belong to good society. To this, it would be a proper answer to ask, whether scornful exclusion from good society is the appropriate remedy for this specific evil?—But one example will go farther than fifty lectures. There is nobody who need feel ashamed of a profession of which Mr. Fonblanque is a member. He may well be expected to do for his profession what Garrick and Reynolds did for theirs.—*Edingburgh Review, July 1837.*

EXTENSIVE SALE OF IMPORTED STOCK,

At the Old Norton Farm, East Bloomfield, five miles west of Canandaigua, Ontario Co., New York.

NUMEROUS applications having been made to purchase this stock, the proprietor has concluded, that in order to afford a fair oppertunity to those who have already made enquires, and others desirous of obtaining the breed to offer the same at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday the 2d of May next,

on which day will be sold twenty *Improved Durham Short Horns*, Bulls, Cows and Heifers of various ages. Amongst the former is the famous Bull "*Rover*," which was bred by the Earl of Carlisle, got by Rockingham, dam, (Cherry) by Wonderful, gr. dam by Alfred, &c. &c. Rockingham was by Fairlax, dam (Maria) by young Albion; gr dam, (Layd Sarah) by Pilot; gr gr. dam by Agamemnon. Also, *Alexander, Orion, Splendor* and others. And of and cows and Heifers, *Beauty, Primrose*, own sister to Reformer, *Prize, Lady Bowen, Brilliant*, &c. &c.

Three full blooded Mares and one 3 year old Stud colt, of pure racing breed, viz:—Brown Mare *Falconet*, by Falcon, dam by Catton, (Hindcliff's dam) Hannah by Sorceror, Amelia, &c.

Bay mare Miss *Andrews*, sister to Caroline, by Catton, dam by Dick Andrews; her dam by Sir Peter; Play or Pay's dam by Herod, &c.

Chestnut Mare *Jessica*, by Velocipede, dam by Sancho; gr. dam Blacklock, and Theodore's dam.

Bay stud colt, *Humphrey Clinker*, by Allen's Humphrey Clinker, dam Miss Andrews, &c.

The well known stud horse Turk and Alfred, whose stock for the two seasons they have stood is unsurpassed.

Likewise about 20 Rams and a few Ewes of the improved New Leicester breed of Sheep. These are chiefly from a Ram belonging to the celebrated breeder Sir Tatton Sykes, for which he paid 300 guineas.

The whole of the above stock were selected form the highest order of blood in England by their present owner, who imported it direct to this country, and can be recommended as worthy the notice and confidence of breeders.

Pedigrees may be had on, or previous to the day of sale, and further information obtained on application to

THOMAS WEDDLE.

East Bloomfield, 1st January, 1838.

N. B.—The terms of payment will be liberal to those who wish. feb. 13.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Try the New Agricultural Establishment in Grant-street, next door to Dinsmore and Kyle.

Every article warranted to be first rate. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, take this early opportunity of returning their thanks to their customers and the public in general, and beg leave to inform them that they are now provided with a very extensive stock of newly manufactured AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, suitable to meet the call of Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, viz: 1000 Ploughs, assorted sizes, from $4 to $20 each, comprising of the old common Bar Shear, Winand's Self Sharpener; Woods & Freeborn's patent, all sizes, "Davis'," "Sinclair & Moore's" improved Hill Side Ploughs, highly esteemed for turning the furrow down hill, with wrought or cast shears; Wheat Fans, of various sizes and patterns, from $15 to $20 each, warranted to separate the garlic from the wheat; Corn Shellers, from $12 to $20; Cutting Boxes, from $7 to $50 each; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, large and small; Expanding do., Wheat Cradles, warranted to have fingers of the natural growth, and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.; Castings, of all descriptions and patterns, by the lb. or ton, to suit customers, allowing a liberal discount to merchants buying to sell again—all of which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms, and every article warranted to be of the best quality, in proportion to the cost price. All orders by mail or otherwise shall be duly attended to with the greatest despatch.

We have also connected in its operations with the above branch of business a complete assortment of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, kept by Thomas Denny—Also Garden and Farm Tools, of various sorts and of the choicest collection, which will enable our customers to have filled *entire* all orders in the Agricultural and Seed Departments.

feb 13 JOHN T. DURDING & Co.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
Beans, white field,	bushel.	1 25	—
Cattle, on the hoof,	100lbs	7 00	8 50
Corn, yellow	bushel	70	72
White,	"	75	76
Cotton, Virginia,	pound	10	12
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	10	12½
Louisiana —— Alabama	"	—	—
Feathers,	pound.	45	50
Flaxseed,	bushel.	1 25	dull.
Flour & Meal—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	10 00	11 00
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Super How. st. from stores	"	7 87	8 25
" " wagon price,	"	7 50	7 75
City Mills, super	"	8 00	8 25
" extra	"	8 25	8 50
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
Rye,	"	6 50	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	20 50	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 12	—
Grass Seeds, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	5 25	5 50
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
Hay, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	15 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	—	7 50
Slaughtered,	"	6 25	7 00
Hops—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
Lime,	bushel.	32	35
Mustard Seed, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
Oats,	"	37	—
Pear, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	75	1 00
Lady,	"	1 00	—
Plaster Paris, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	5 50	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	scarce
Palma Christa Bean,	bushel.	—	—
Rags,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.	85	90
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
Tobacco, crop, common,	100 lbs	2 50	3 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
Wheat, white,	bushel.	1 70	1 80
Red, best	"	1 55	1 60
Maryland inferior	"	1 40	1 50
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls. (Excise)	gallon.	33	—
" in hhds. (Excise)	"	34	—
" wagon price, (Excise)	"	bbls	30
Wagon Freights, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	—
		washed.	unwash
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35 40	18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30 35	18 20
One half do.	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,	"	28 30	18 20

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notice of Mr. Ritchie's address—proposed bounty on wheat in Massachusetts—the law of trespass—land measure—carrots for horses—on planting trees—on the vine culture—Geo. Adams' system of agriculture—Mr. Ritchie's address at the editorial convention—prices current, advertisements.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	—	—
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	13	13½
Shoulders, do	"	11	—
Middlings, do	"	11	—
Assorted, country,	"	10	—
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	30	25
Roll,	"	—	—
Cider,	barrel.	—	—
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	30 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	1 68	—
Chop Rye,	"	1 50	1 62
Eggs,	dozen.	12½	—
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 75	—
No. 2,	"	6 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 00	—
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	8 75	11 00
No. 3,	"	5 75	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
Lard,	pound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par
Branch at Baltimore,	do
Other Branches,	do
MARYLAND.	
Banks in Baltimore,	par
Hagerstown,	¼
Frederick,	do
Westminster,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do
Salisbury, 1 per ct. dis.	
Cumberland,	par
Millington,	do
DISTRICT.	
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria,	Banks, ¼ p.c.
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia,	par
Chambersburg,	¼
Gettysburg	do
Pittsburg,	¾
York,	¼
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	2
Delaware [under $5]	4
Do. [over 5]	1½
Michigan Banks,	10
Canadian do.	10

VIRGINIA.	
Farmers Bank of Virgi.	1¼a1½
Bank of Virginia,	do
Branch at Fredericksburg,	1½
Petersburg,	1¼a1½
Norfolk,	1¼a1½
Winchester,	1
Lynchburg,	1¼a1½
Danville,	do
Bank of the Valley,	1
Branch at Romney,	1
Do. Charlestown,	1
Do. Leesburg,	1¼a1½
Wheeling Banks,	3a3¼
Ohio Banks, generally	6a7
New Jersey Banks gen.	5
New York City,	par
New York State,	3a4
Massachusetts,	3a3¼
Connecticut,	3a3¼
New Hampshire,	3a3¼
Maine,	3a3¼
Rhode Island,	3a3¼
North Carolina,	5
South Carolina,	6a7
Georgia,	do
New Orleans,	12

ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT FOR SEED.

The subscriber has obtained from the Cultivator office at Albany, N. Y. a few barrels of this most valuable variety of Spring Wheat, which he will dispose of. The trials that have been made of the Italian Spring Wheat, in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, have established the following facts—that it yields largely, is a very sure crop, (winter killing is avoided,) will do well on poor, worn out land, but will prove much better and heavier on a more favorable soil; that land so light and worn down that it will not produce a crop of oats, will produce a fair crop of Italian Spring Wheat; and that the flour makes good light sweet bread. It is a bearded wheat, white chaff, bright yellow stem, the berry variable in color, generally of a reddish yellow.

It is seldom affected with smut; if limed, never; it does well in almost any soil, from a stiff clay to a sandy plain. It may be sown in March or April, and is fit for harvest in July, producing in New York from 15 to 25 bushels per acre. It is put up in barrels, containing about 3½ bushels, and the price is $5 per bushel. Gentlemen at a distance wishing to give it a trial should forward their orders immediately to the subscriber, who will forward it by the first conveyance.

GIDEON B. SMITH, Turf Register Office,
jan 30 Baltimore Md.

☞ *The office of the "Farmer and Gardener" is removed to the cor. Baltimore & North sts.*

NEW BALTIMORE SEED STORE.

THE Subscriber having located himself in Grant street, near *Pratt, three doors* in the rear of *Dinsmore & Kyle's* Grocery Store, takes this early method of informing his friends and the public, that he has commenced the GARDEN AND FIELD SEED BUSINESS, and solicits a portion of public patronage. He has on hand and intends *keeping*, at all *times*, a constant and general assortment of the very best FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, a part of the latter, being of the last year's importation, and all the growth of 1837.

Also GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS, of various kinds; a few barrels of ITALIAN Spring WHEAT; BADEN CORN, raised, and carefully selected by Col. Mercer—DUTTON; MANDAN; SIOUX; and EARLY SUGAR CORN; CLOVER; TIMOTHY, ORCHARD, & HERD'S GRASS SEEDS; BUCKWHEAT; OATS; MILLET, WHITE DUTCH CLOVER; LUCERNE; TREFOIL; SAINFOIN, ENGLISH RYE GRASS, &c. &c.

Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of Vessels, and others, are invited to give him a call, as they can be supplied not only with Field and Garden Seeds of all kinds, but also with PLOUGHS; HARROWS; STRAW CUTTERS; CORN SHELLERS; WHEAT FANS, WHEAT CRADLES, &c. &c., together with all other kinds of useful implements of Husbandry, manufactured and kept constantly for sale by

JOHN T. DURDING & Co.

At their Agricultural Store, also in Grant street. Orders for articles in the above line by mail or otherwise, shall be faithfully and punctually executed.

THOMAS DENNY,
Grant street, 3 doors in the rear of Dinsmore & Kyle's

N. B. Fruit and Ornamental Trees furnished to order by giving timely notice—double Dahlia and other bulbed roots, together with flower Seed of superior kinds, furnished to order. feb 13

DAHLIA ROOTS.

The subscriber can furnish any quantity of DAHLIA ROOTS to the number of *one thousand*, recommended to be a choice variety, all of the double kind, and from the well known nursery of Samuel Reeves, Esq'r. near Salem, New Jersey. I can also furnish from the same nursery very superior APPLE TREES for spring planting, if orders are given in soon for them. Peach Trees cannot be furnished from the said nursery before next fall. J. S. EASTMAN.

jan30 law3w

500 ENGLISH GOOSEBERRY PLANTS.

The subscriber early in last December received, among many other chaste articles, 500 large premium Gooseberry Plants, direct from Manchester, England, assorted cullers—Price $4 per doz.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

Of this magnificent Flower, he has a large assortment of the newest and best varieties, of strong Roots in a fine state of preservation, and expects to have potted, plants of the latest imported, and his best varieties deliverable early in May, at reduced prices, according to quality, all which can be safely packed and sent any reasonable distance.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS,

A large stock mostly of thrifty large size plants.

MORUS MULTICAULIS and Morus Alba Mulberry, for feeding Silkworms; and Grape Vines, two and three years old, of most all the best sorts for cultivation, and cuttings of the same.

Fruit Trees assorted as usual, and Asparagus Roots.

Orders inclosed by mail or otherwise, will be carefully dug, packed and forwarded, on the most reasonable terms. See printed and priced catalogue to be had gratis of the subscriber or R. Sinclair, jr. & Co., Baltimore.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Seedsman
feb 6 3t

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.